

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JUNE, 6 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

* All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by

Charles Wilkins,

Lexington, 2d April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb^r. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts:—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

May 16th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by

Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1809.

To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

80

E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Hart, Barton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1809.

Grett and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton

FOR sale at the store of

Jeremiah Nave,

Lexington May 3, 1809.

County Linen taken in exchange for Cotton

For Rent,

FOUR Chambers and a Cellar, in an eligible situation.—For particulars enquire at this office

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb^r. 16, 1809.

4t.

Postlethwait's Tavern.

Lexington, K^r. on Main-street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller in Glasgow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

Just received, and for sale, 1000 bushels,

A few copies of the Life of the late

REVEREND JOHN GANO;

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

WANT two or three Boys

as Apprentices to the Cotton business from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Water-street, Lexington

For Sale

THE PLACE wherein I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan Jun, hereby call upon all persons indebted to him whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to set the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, so that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three little young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with appropriate security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttall deceased. Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.

Mary Nuttall Exrs.

6t*75

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last, one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder. Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule at that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington,

April 23d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

OF
CALICOES & CHINTZES,
besides a very large and handsome assortment of
British and India
GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,

WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per annum) large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to

2n: Edw. B. Hannegan.

A Pasture for Cattle.

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. McCourt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good Lime.

April 18, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

Have an assortment of RITTENHOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$16; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL TAINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it,—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norton B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY HORSE, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in his forehead, his fore armed crooked in her-hock joints, remarkably thin delicate legs, no brand. Who ever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Mauis, of Jefferson or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1808.

Boats for Sale.

The subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description.

The boats built by Monday, are known to be of a superior quality; they will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

FOR SALE
By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES*

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pill,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Demask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of headache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given publick testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.

The proprietors are well assured that a single article here numerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing caes of cures, &c. &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to convert our attention. We incline to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the publick, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeit it is necessary to inform the publick that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that a genuine will be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

23 The Kentucky Hotel.

The subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above style. The situation of this property, on the publick square, directly opposite the North East front of the courthouse, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpass'd by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

Great Bargains.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will posit very be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the seventh day of July next, at the farm of the subscriber, on Strode's road, four miles east of Lexington, on a credit of twelve months—bond, bearing interest from the date, with good security, will be required.

A large valuable stock of HORSES, consisting of work and saddle horses, broad mares with their colts, and young geldings and fillies, from one to three years old. The mares from which this stock has been raised, were formerly selected and owned by Thomas D. Owings, esq. and Captain Sam'l Prior, and unquestionably the best in the state—Great pains has been taken to improve it, by breeding from the best horses, such as the imported horses Spread Eagle, Speculator, Royalist, and others of high blood. Should the Farm hereafter be advertised, be sold previous to the above sale—in that case, will be sold on the following day, all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon and Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, and almost every kind of article used in husbandry. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

I wish to sell (by private sale) my stud horse TRAFALGAR; he is famous as a foal-getter, and pedigree unexceptionable. Also my turf horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any nag of her time

INVENTIONS

BY

ROBERT FULTON, Esq.

The subsequent account of the discoveries and experiments of Mr. Fulton, is extracted from "Mitchel and Miller's Repository" for August, September and October 1808... It is a striking instance of the efficacy of talents, directed by industry and perseverance. It should incite American Genius to similar enterprises.

First, a mill for sawing and polishing marble for which the London Society for encouraging Useful Arts and Manufactures, gave him the silver medal in 1794.

Second, a system of navigation which he published in London, 1796... His principle is to have small canals and boats of 8 tons, which are to mount or descend to the different levels of the canal, on inclined planes instead of locks; while the boats are drawn on the canal, 6 or 8 of them are chained together; when they arrive at the inclined plane, they are separated and pass singly. As this mode will very much diminish the expense of constructing canals, Mr. Fulton has given a flattering prospect of our having canals of this kind to pass through the interior and mountainous parts of these states. A variety of mechanical combinations are delineated in his books for working the inclined planes, for passing valleys, and economizing water, which, on the old plan, would be expended in locks, but which by his method, may be used for irrigating the grounds in the neighborhood of the same canal, giving verdure and abundance to thousands of acres, which would otherwise remain sunburnt and unproductive. The work concludes with tonnage table or systematic plan of transport, which has in some degree been published in Mr. Fulton's letter to the Secretary of the treasury, on canal navigation. He there shews that to carry a ton weight 300 miles on our usual roads, will cost 100 dollars. On good turnpike paving tolls, it will cost 42 dollars. If the government should make the roads out of the surplus revenue, and have no tolls, the cost will be 25 dollars. Were the government to make canals without tolls, except sufficient to repair them; the expence of carrying one ton 300 miles would be 3 dollars.

But striking as this comparison is, says Mr. F. I will still extend it; the merchandize which can bear the expence of carriage on our present roads to Pittsburg, Kentucky, Tennessee, or any other distance of 300 miles, and which for that distance, pays 109 dollars a ton, could be boated, that is carried on canals, ten thousand miles for that sum."

Third, a machine for making Ropes... This engine is to be put in motion by a water wheel. It can stand in a room about 40 feet square; the rope yarns are put into it on spools, and any sized cordages, from a *rod line* to a *bawser*, can be made on it by the attention of one man.... It is finished on the machine ready coiled, and has only to be removed to the warehouse. A rope mill of this kind is now building at Baltimore, by Mr. Nathaniel Cutting, who has made many ingenious improvements on the spinning of rope yarn, by machinery.

Fourth invention. A boat to navigate under water. In this machine, Mr. Fulton and 5 persons continued under water one hour at Havre-de-Grace in France.—He towed about, while under water in every direction, and steered by means of a compass. It had a main sail and gib, like a common sloop. When pursued, the mast and sails could be taken in, and the boat dive under water three hours, and rise to renew the air three miles from the place she went down; the air could be renewed in one minute, when the boat diving, could continue under water again for 3 hours... While making his experiments on this vessel, Mr. F. made a voyage in her from Havre to La Hogue, a distance of eighteen leagues, in the boisterous weather of the autumnal equinox, and found her to act perfectly well in open sea. By late improvements on this vessel, and the manner of obtaining air, 5 men may continue under water for 6 hours, and rise 25 miles from the place they went down. The object of this invention, was to find a certain mode of fixing an engine, which Mr. F. calls a *torpedo*, to the bottom of a ship of war, for the purpose of blowing her up; but after much labor and expense, he has abandoned this plan for fixing his torpedo. He has, however, fortunately discovered a method, which is certain, and infinitely more simple.

The *Torpedo* which is his first invention, is a copper case, which will contain 50 to 100 pounds of powder. To it is fixed a gun-lock in a brass box, which lock strikes fire by means of a piece of clock work, which can be set to one or more minutes. The torpedo thus prepared is made fast to a rope from 60 to 80 feet long; at the other end of the rope is a gun harpoon; the harpoon being fired into the bow of an enemy's vessel, the torpedo is thrown over board and the action of the vessel through the water, draws it under her bottom, where the clock-work running out its time, explosion takes place, and the vessel will either be blown up or her bottom so shattered as to render it impossible for the pumps to save her. This being the principle of the torpedo, it is designed to make the attack with good and well manned row boats, each boat to have its harpoon and torpedo complete: 30 such boats to make the attack on one ship of war, 10 to attack on her starboard, and 10 on her port bow: this will divide the enemy's fire, and out of the number of harpoons some will take effect, in which case the vessel must necessarily be destroyed.

This invention and the practice of it is yet in its infancy. Men in general will have doubts about its practicability or political consequences, as is the case with all new discoveries, until ocular demonstration compels belief. Mr. Fulton has labored with much zeal to bring this invention to a useful state of perfection. He now confidently asserts, that his theory is right, and that practice only is wanting to establish a system of attack, which in its consequences must annihilate military marines, and give that liberty to the seas which is so much desired by every friend to humanity and America; and who can say, that he is not right in this prediction? Did not the invention of gun-powder totally change the art of war? And may it

The object of this invention is to reduce the expense of transportation to the lowest possible rate, and give a facility to bring down the produce of our remote interior to the seaports, taking back in exchange the various merchandise. Such a system of easy transport would offer infinite new scenes of lucrative industry, greatly increase the national resources, riches and strength, and bind the states together in the strongest bonds of confederation, those of interest, and the habits of easy intercourse.

not again be changed? Out of the invention of gun-powder, military marines, those floating and destructive fortifications, have grown, which now rob us of our neutral rights. By the right application of gun-powder, may they not be destroyed? The object is a grand one, and merits every exertion of mind to effect it; and we should hope that it will be effected. Indeed, the prospect of success is flattering; for do not inventions less plausible in their commencement, by perseverance become permanent and useful establishments? Thirty years have been spent by ingenious men in endeavors to make a useful Steam boat. All failed, and the project had lost every credit in the public mind; yet the steam boat has succeeded to the admiration of every friend to the useful arts, and is now looked up to, as a work of an immense public benefit.

May we not then, without presumption, hope that the same industry and perseverance which have penetrated into the complicated principles of the steam boat, and organized them into utility, may persevere to the establishment of a principle, which, driving military marines from the ocean, will give us every freedom of commerce which can be desired, remove every cause of dispute between us and European nations, secure to us lasting peace, and direct all our resources and energies to humane and useful pursuits?

Sixth Invention. The steam boat.—This has been completed at New-York. A boat of 130 feet long and 16 broad, was constructed by Messieurs Brown. This is put in motion by one of Watt and Boulton's steam engines. The boat is propelled by the revolution of two wheels, corresponding with each other, and driving her through the water. This noble invention, though attempted in vain by so many others, has perfectly succeeded in Mr. F.'s hands; and no better proof can be given of the excellence of the vessel thus constructed, than that she outstrips the mail and all other carriages by land, and makes better voyages than any other packets or boats, which navigate the Hudson, between New-York and Albany.

Admitting that any invention can be effected, which will destroy military marines, and consequently give freedom to the seas; there is a fine field for eloquence in displaying the immense advantages which would result from such a revolution in the affairs of man, from military and barbarous labors to civil improvements.

From the Baltimore North American.

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of Camels into the Southern States by way of introducing the breed. He means to employ two vessels to bring them from the Mediterranean, which will consequently occasion him much expence. That he will meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South cannot be doubted.

The Camel is the most useful to man of all quadrupeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, and can perform as much labour as the elephant, whilst he consumes only one-twentieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer than the cow; the young Camel's flesh is wholesome and palatable; and the hair of this animal is finer and more valuable than the best sheep wool. A great author is of opinion, that he is equal in value and service to the horse, the ass, and the ox, with their powers combined. A Camel will carry a burthen of from 600 to 1200 weight. His capacity to undergo fatigue is astonishing; whilst his food consists of the most worthless vegetables, brambles, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days. He begins to labour at four, and lives 40 or 50 years.

It is supposed that he will thrive in the Southern divisions of our Union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate and country, will certainly render him invaluable. His hair, being annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures, highly desirable, and of more value than Merino wool.

The uncertainty whether the climate, to which it is proposed to carry him, will be found to agree with his habits and health, taken into view with the expense of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the public benefit to be derived might have induced the state legislatures to lay the burthen upon their treasuries. The individual, to whom we allude, possessed both a solid judgment and an enterprising spirit; and he will not, we believe, retard the experiment till such a resource can be opened to him.

The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the Merino sheep, may, in the mean time, serve as an encouragement to expect the intervention of adequate assistance, should it prove necessary.

Extract of a letter from Col. D. Humphreys, dated 9th May, 1809.

"I propose as a more certain project, to send on to Philadelphia to the cattle show, on the 4th July next, a few full blooded merino's (already engaged) and a considerable flock of very fine woolled sheep of various degrees of blood, derived from my imported flock. Now all I shall wish you to do, is to hire pasture in the neighbourhood of the city, where they may be kept well, reasonably and safely, until they shall be either disposed of or brought back. The number will be from 60 to 80.

Dr. Home now regarded it as ascertained, that the natural measles are received by the lungs, and that on this circumstance depends the danger of the disease. He wished, however, to ascertain the symptoms of the complaint when evidently received by the lungs. He, therefore, put a piece of cotton, which had remained in the nose of the patient under measles, into that of a healthy child, making him breathe through the infected cotton. The experiment, although repeated, did not succeed in inducing the disease. Nor, it is evident, if successful, would this experiment have decided the question, whether or not the casual measles are received by the lungs.

The following circular merits the peculiar attention of every section of the union. It will be recollect that domestic manufacture is the vital spring of commerce, which rais-

ed Great Britain to the highest pitch of commercial prosperity. We hope its merits will be duly attended to.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1809.

SIR,

FROM a variety of causes, more particularly the late embargo, a spirit of enterprise in the establishment of useful manufactures in almost every part of the United States has been exhibited—great exertions have been made, and large capitals have been embarked in this line, and the manufacturing interest is forming a new link in the chain of Society, and if properly united, its strength will, in an individual and national point of view, become powerful, beneficially influential, and permanent—To promote these effects, a communication between distant manufacturers and a co-operation in plans for the general good, may be of the first importance. In this city a society is established under the protection of an Act of Incorporation of the State Legislature, for the support of domestic manufactures, and much good has emanated from it. The late arrangements of our government with England has produced general satisfaction, and the manufacturers have participated therein, as preventing the evils of war, which all were apprehensive of; yet they feel that these events are likely to produce a powerful effect on the manufacturing interest of the U. S. and will require extraordinary exertion and powerful support to counteract it.

Thus impressed, the manufacturers and artists in this city have appointed a committee to correspond with their brethren in every part of the union—This committee now address you as a respectable manufacturer, or as a friend to that interest, requesting your assistance, and that of such of your neighbouring manufacturers as can be consulted, in an application to congress at their meeting in May next, for such protection and support as the state of the manufacturers of the United States shall appear to them to be entitled to—to this end it will be of importance to furnish this committee, with all the information possible on the nature and extent of manufactures in your neighborhood and they will arrange and combine it, so as to bring the whole into one part, and prepare it for the view of congress. It is also particularly recommended to form societies of manufacturers and artists in convenient districts, and to encourage every individual to give the best information on the state of manufactures to such members of congress as can be immediately communicated with, and in order to produce the most permanent advantages to the manufacturing interest, it is proposed to hold a meeting of the deputies as may be formed in different districts, on Wednesday the 25th of October next, at the Mechanic Hall, New-York; when by a full exhibition of facts, and of a free communication of opinion, such plans may be devised and carried into effect, as may tend to cement and strengthen this interest, and produce extensive advantage to individuals and to the nation at large.

Your communications addressed to Wm. Davy, C. C. M. A. Philadelphia, will receive respectful attention from

Sir, your most humble servants,
William Davy
John Harrison,
James Robinson,
Adam Seybert,
Abraham Small.

with the attention they deserve. If a more extensive experience prove it capable of producing the effects ascribed to it, it will certainly be an improvement of considerable importance.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1809.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.—In the north part of Cumberland, in the state of Rhode Island, near the Attleborough line, 12 miles from town, about the beginning of March, in the night, the ground for the space of 2 or 3 acres began shaking, and continued 2 or 3 minutes. The houses shook considerably, the water in a pond adjacent seemed considerably agitated, and there appeared indications of an earthquake; but it passed off, and the next day about 2 in the afternoon, the same quivering of the earth was observed. Since, every few days, the earth shakes with the same appearance, and sometimes so hard as to break crockery ware in the houses. These continual convulsions have alarmed the inhabitants near and on the place, and no way can they account for it. Some have removed.—(Philadelphia Gazette).

An extraordinary instance of longevity lately occurred in the island of Jamaica, in the person of Joseph Ram, a black man, belonging to Morris Hall estates, and who died in December last, at the advanced age of 140 years; he perfectly remembered the duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that island in 1687. His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish town, and upwards of 86 years of age, says he had a complete set of new teeth about 20 years ago, which remained sound to the day of his death. His hair turned quite gray: he retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling. He was stout and inclined to corpulence: was never sick but once, and all the physic he ever took in his life was one dose of nut oil. He had 26 children by different women. His appetite was always good, and a few days previous to his death, he walked a distance of four miles. His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness; it seemed indeed to be the mere decay of nature.—(Lon. Pap.)

JUNIOR, Duke of Abrantes.—We have already mentioned the report, that this man, who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give information to the following account on the subject:

Junot is the son of a schoolmaster near Athy in the county of Kildare, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a sergeant in the Waterford militia, and an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, who some years since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field had introduced him to the favour of Bonaparte.

Junot is an excellent scholar, and for some years was an usher in the school of Mr. Dunn, near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country and although he never entered the lists for money, would, "for love," break the bones of any person, who from the same motives, chose to contend with him.—(Lon. Pap.)

Last week a Miss Priscilla Thackwaite, of Hertfordshire with a fortune of 4000£, hard cash, entered the matrimonial slate. She had declared her intention to espouse a soldier, sailor, cobler, or chimney sweeper, and was accordingly courted by each of those professions. The soldier marched up to attack the fair in high style, and executed his best manœuvres; the sailor decked himself in his gayest colours and looked very stern at his rivals; the cobler swore his sole was on fire, and that his love would warm and warmer to the very last; but the sweep brush'd them all off, as Miss Priscilla, being enamoured of his aspiring disposition, declared he sooted her the best.

Lon. Paper.

From a London Paper.

Mrs. Clarke, the Duke of York's tormentor, has published, in two volumes, with a correct portrait of the authoress, *Fac similes* of the letters of the Duke of York, a work intitled, "Memoirs of my own life; containing facts and observations, illustrative of a recent investigation, and accompanied with numerous royal and other interesting letters, which have never appeared before the public, by Mary Anne Clarke."

On Mrs. Clarke being called a "Baggage," in the committee of Inquiry.

Poor gentlemen, thus put to so much pain, poor captain SANDOZ of the Waggon Train! For all who have a single spark of candor, That he was bound in duty, we must allow, To pay attention to, and keep in view.

The BAGGAGE of our army's chief commander?

CENSUS.

We cannot doubt for a moment, of the gigantic atrocities and traitorous designs of the tories; but conceive what scheme they may, the energy and concert of an honest American yeomanry, will render it an abortion. We will not only scorch the snake, but kill it.—Traitors beware! You are marked.]

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

I perceive, that the circumstance of the deputation of the tories to Canada, is doubted by some: the following fact was communicated in this city a short time since by a gentleman from Massachusetts, who is intimately acquainted with the proceedings of both parties in that state, and who would not have stated such a circumstance, had it not been correct. He remarked that this deputation had, by the most persevering and refined vigilance on the part of the democrats, been discovered, notwithstanding the secrecy with which the plan had been organized; that in consequence of the conviction that the measure was really agitated, every precaution was taken to ascertain the extent, object and parties concerned in the treason. That, by never losing sight of this important plot, and by the most constant fidelity—every plot has been discovered,—and that the names of all the traitors are now in the possession of the executive. Since the re-publication of this subject in Baltimore, from the Boston papers—I have heard these facts repeated by others, whose knowledge of the subject excited so much interest and discord among the New-England representation during the last session of Congress, is great and admits of no doubt; that information communicated to the President, was one great cause of the contempt and severity, which was exhibited towards Pickering, Quincy, Gardner, and the leaders of the Junta. The time is not far distant when the whole treason will be laid before the public; the election of the lower house in Massachusetts, and Gore's speech will probably decide the exposure of the affair—as if a democratic majority should be elected the whole scheme must be disappated; or if a federal majority, and Gore be as mad a Governor, as he was when Chairman of a Committee—such measures are adopted as to catch them in their own trap.

A YANKEE.

TYRANNY OF CUSTOM.

Ladies burnt alive!—From the following extract from an East-India publication, it appears that the horrid custom of women burning themselves on the tombs of their husbands, is not yet extint. We are happy to learn, however, from Dr. Buchanan's late travels in the east, that the practice has long been upon the decline, and is no longer common, except in Bengal—Free. Journal.

SURAT, June 50, 1808.

Yesterday a Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took place at Phootaiah, a village about 2 miles from Surat, on the banks of the Taptie. I went there very early, and arrived at the spot long before any preparations were made for the approaching solemnity. At length 12 light poles were fixed as uprights in the ground: round which a wall of Jewatree-stalks was placed, as was a roof of the same stalk, forming a shed of 6 or 7 feet square, and about 6 feet high, with a small door way facing the river. A platform or bed was then formed of billets of wood, 6 feet long, and between 2 or 3 feet wide, and 2 feet high. This was the funeral pile. In a short time after the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tom-tome, and followed by the Suttee, surrounded by Brahmins, and attended by her son, a youth of about 18 years of age. The deceased was an old man with grey hairs; the woman appeared about forty, and was very stout. She sat down before the door of the pile, and after performing a few

persons who usually mess with the captain deferred his table. Time, however, and the general good conduct of the man, restored him to the society of his shipmates. In relating to them his sufferings on board the wreck, the abstained, as much as possible, from mentioning the manner of his subsistence; but the crew themselves had witnessed his food hanging up in the shrouds, at the time he was taken from the wreck.

The particulars given by the wrecked mariner are these, his name is Thomas Moorehead, the ship in which he was wrecked was the Acorn, Captain M'Leod, of Stockton, to which place they were bound, from America when on the 30th of October, a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and finally filled, and overset, by which misfortune, the carpenter and a black man were drowned. In about ten minutes the sea carried away the mainmast and the rudder. At this period the sea made a clear passage over the ship, but he could not well find, being laden with timber. The master Andrew Brafs, and John Simpson a boy, were washed overboard, but at day light the master was washed on board again, having been for some hours clinging to the pieces of the wreck. All hands next proceeded to the foretop, and in five hours time two more of the crew died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Soon after the timber man, Francis Bradley, Christopher Bayly and Thomas Bates, boys, and nearly the whole of the remainder of the hands, were frost bitten. In this deplorable situation they all remained in the top four days, when not a fragment of the cabin was to be seen. Every thing was washed out of the cabin windows, except three pieces of meat, which were found in the stern sheets. The ship's rudder parted on the 12th of November. Thomas Charlton and the boy Charles English, died on the 23d. The master prolonged a miserable existence to the 12th of December on which they died. William Pearson fell a victim to thirst. All the water casks were swept off the deck when the vessel upset on the 31st, the little moisture they procured was from the rain that fell and which they caught in their hats &c. in the foretop. The Montic

ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where she performed various ablutions. The Brahmins all this time, as well as at her first arrival at the piles prostrated themselves at her feet, as of a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Moorish language, "Ah! my husband!" Her looks to me indicated more—as though he would have said—Never mind my husband we shall not long be separated. The body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthways on the funeral pile. She then went through various mysteries and ceremonies too intricate for me to understand; but among others, she poured ghee several times on the sacred fire which was placed before her, when her son took some of the ashes and put them in her mouth, which she swallowed. She then drank three separate times of consecrated water. On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little ghee, which he swallowed with great avidity; she then received a few rupees at two different times from her son, and presented them to the priests. Three female relations were then allowed to approach her; they threw themselves at her feet, and seemed imploring for something; she touched all their foreheads, and gave each some graft, rice and flour, and they departed—I must not omit mentioning that blades of graft were invariably used, even in the most trifling ceremonies.

She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire, and bracelets of the same—also a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanhood, and assuming that of the man; all these mysteries being concluded, she arose and prepared to walk round the pile seven times.—The first round, the Brahmins laid hold of her to support her; she, in an audible voice, declaimed their assistance, and said she could walk alone; and indeed the oftener she went round, her step appeared the more firm and determined. This ceremony being completed, she entered the inclosur, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. Ghee, in large quantities had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cowdung, plantain-grass, rice, flour, &c. were then strewn over the body of the dead man. Bills of wood were then placed by the Brahmins in a pyramidal form around her, and a few bundles of very dry brush wood were placed at the top near her head; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, during which period she held the light in her hand; also of the chaff was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose that this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door, (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands) he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband, and on raising it, set fire to the brush-wood above her. It did not burn as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair. The Brahmin close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door where I remained the whole time; the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversing with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to anything round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the bystanders. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

1st June, 1809.

A GENERAL meeting of the Share Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Saturday the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and directors.

John L. Martin,
Ch. Esq. Esq.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, John Robinson, an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on Davy's farm of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

May 30, 1809.

3rd

Taken up by William Phelps, living in Jessamine county, below the mouth of Hickman, a dun horse 12 years old, no brands that are intelligible with a black mane and tail, about thirteen hands high appraised to \$318. Given under my hand this 25th March, 1809.

John Lowry.

Advertisement.

Whereas my wife Molly McGee had lately eloped from my bed and board, in Estill county, without any just cause for so doing, and contrary to my desire; these are therefore to warn all persons from harbouring the said Molly or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts that she contracts in no case whatsoever. Given under my hand this first day of May, 1809.

James McGee.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 6.

We are informed that during the hail storm on Sunday the 28th ult. upwards of twenty houses blew down in Cincinnati, among which was the Academy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wayne County, dated May 16.

"I was informed a few days past, that in the neighbourhood of Col. Newell's, (a citizen of Wayne county) that in a large Cave, not far from his house, was found an Indian, wrapped up in straw. At what time he was there deposited, it cannot be ascertained—but the Indian appeared to be entirely uncorrupted. He had his natural appearance—his flesh had in a great measure dwindled away—his skin appeared almost to cleave to the bone, and to feel hard and firm; which must have been so preserved, either by the due and equal temperature of the subterraneous air, or by some means of embalming and preserving their dead bodies. He was found by a party in pursuit of a Salt-Petre Cave."

Letter to the editor, dated Washington, May 23.

SIR—I herewith enclose you a copy of the President's message to Congress, received to day. You will be kind enough to give it a place in your paper, for the information of your subscribers and my constituents, and oblige your friend,

BENJ. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23, 1809. This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Graham, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

On this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which induced a session of Congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France, our Ministers at London & Paris were without delay instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the Executive, to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised in the case specified by that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, anticipating from early proceedings of Congress at their last session, the state of our laws which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restringencies, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the U. States, had transmitted to their Legation here, provisional instructions, not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic Majesty, to send an Envoy extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean time, to withdraw his orders in council in the perfusion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the Proclamation now laid before you; by virtue of which, the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the tenth day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the counsels of his Britannic majesty, which no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France, of her decrees, a pre-requisite to a revocation of the British orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily; I cannot help but refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles, by which the public councils have guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded in one of our public vessels, to our minister plenipotentiary at Paris; with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture, which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at New Orleans, placed in a situation, incurring no expense beyond that requisite for their preservation, and convenience for future service, and to have the crews of those at New Orleans reduced to the number required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia, amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March 1808, might, not improperly, be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the Secretary of War is preparing, and which will be laid before Congress, will shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning the ships. It will shew also the degree in which the provisions of the act, relating to the other public armed ves-

sels, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress, to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbors have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year, and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary however to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight percent stock remaining due by the United States amounting to five millions, three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the Treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds will probably be nearly, if not altogether sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the ex-

penses, have been carried into execution.

Independent of the atrocious crimes of this mischievous, the destruction of this most important work, is to be deplored as it might from its comprehensive means and perfection in all the most important branches of chemistry, be deemed a national establishment; having been the fruit of research made with great diligence and industry by Mr. Harrison in various parts of Europe, it had reached after twelve years of indefatigable labor and unremitting industry that point of completion, which with only a small protection from the fostering hands of government would have rendered the United States perfectly independent of Europe in every article produced by chemical science. We cannot help ascribing the destruction of this work to the same source from which so many of the domestic efforts of industry have already experienced enmity and conflagration. Mr. Harrison's lots cannot be much less than 60,000 dollars.

rope, and is pregnant with matter for ferocious reflection.

When the mail left Dover last night, a French Flag of Truce was coming into the Bay. It is possible her dispatches relate to something else than an exchange of prisoners, as it had been ascertained, by a boat which she sent in, that she had on board a Russian messenger from Calais. Mr. Mantell, the agent for prisoners of war, went off to bring the messenger on shore, and was just landing when the mail came away.

General Sharbrooke's division, as we have before stated, had arrived at Lisbon, making before the British force in that quarter amount to from 18 to 20,000 men.

We have before stated that the Marquis de Romana had retreated upon Chaves in good order. The accounts now received are rather confused; but so far as we can understand them, he has since retreated from that quarter, which seems now to be occupied with the French force of about 7000 men. It appears, by some letters, that Romana has proceeded towards Lisbon, proposing to unite with the British and Portuguese in that quarter, and to act in conjunction with them against the common enemy.

The French were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Oporto, if not in possession of the place, but had not approached Lisbon at the departure of the Gleaner.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

By our ship news it appears that a French vessel had arrived in the Chesapeake from France, with dispatches—bringing the agreeable intelligence that Bonaparte has relaxed in his system against neutral commerce. We believe this news, however, wants confirmation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The brig Cerberus, Lukin, arrived here on Saturday evening in 42 days from Cadiz.

By this arrival the editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Gibraltar papers the 2d, and the Seville Gazette to the 4th of April,

copious extracts and translations from which are subjoined.

It is positively stated by one of the passengers, that Russia has made peace with Great Britain, and that two days before the Cerberus sailed an express had been received in Cadiz from a British admiral in the Tagus, ordering the Russian flag to be respected.

After the Battle of Medellin, in Extremadura, of which we have no detailed account, the French penetrated into Andalusia, and were said to be within 18 leagues of Seville.

The situation of Spain, which we cannot disfigure, looks worse than we expected, is there should be no opposition to the landing of the British who ought to be presumed to know the real state of the country, have again sent a fine army of thirty thousand men to their assistance. This does not look like despondency, nor do we see any thing of it in our papers—but the verbal reports of a passenger are quite the reverse. He appears to think that Spain must ultimately yield to the French power.

The American vessels which have been long detained at Cadiz, had been restored through the intercession and at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

MADRID Jan. 24.

Circular letter addressed by the king our master, to the archbishops and bishops of his kingdom.

"Don Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God, the constitution of the state, King of Spain and the Indies.

"In returning to this capital, our first care, as well as our duty, has been to prostrate ourselves at the feet of that God who disposes of crowns. We have offered him the homage of our existence for the felicity of the brave nation whom he has entrusted to our care. It is with this end only, in conformity with our dearest thoughts, that we have addressed to him our humble prayers.

"What is an individual in the immense population of the earth? What is he in the eyes of the eternal, who alone penetrates the intentions of men, and according to them determines their elevation? Who sincerely wishes the welfare of his fellows, serves God; and his omnipotent goodness protects him.

"We desire, that in conformity with these dispositions, you direct the prayers of the faithful, whom providence has entrusted to you. Let us all ask of God, that he deigns to let fall upon us his spirit of peace and wisdom: let us abjure every passion, that we may be occupied alone by such sentiments as ought to animate us, and which the general interests of this monarchy inspires: let the exercises of religion, tranquility and happiness succeed to the discords to which we have been a prey, let us return thanks to God for the success which he has been pleased to grant to the arms of our august brother and powerful ally, the emperor of the French, who has had no other end in supporting our rights by his power, than to procure to Spain a long peace, founded on her independence.

"The French army will evacuate the Spanish provinces as tranquility shall be spread, and as they shall unite around our throne.

"Our will is, that you order each of the curates of your diocese to sing a solemn Te Deum the first Sunday after the receipt of this letter.

"Given at our palace of Madrid, the 24th of Jan. 1809.

(Signed) "I THE KING.

"The minister secretary of state of his majesty.

"MARIANO LOUIS D'UQUINO."

LONDON, March 27.

Since our last three Lisbon mails have arrived, two of them reached town this morning, bringing accounts down to March 17. A fleet from Portsmouth arrived at Oporto the 11th. The accounts by this channel, from the Marquis de Romana, are, we understand, down to the 3d of March, at which time a corps of his army had re-entered Galicia, by Verin and the mountains of Orense, and seized a large quantity of artillery and stores belonging to Soult's army, Peubla de Tribes, after defeating its escort on the banks of the Navea, which owing to the breaking of the bridge, they had been unable to pass.

From the reports which have lately been made of the numbers, the condition, and the spirit of the Austrian army we derive hopes of an auspicious opening of the campaign on the continent. The enlarged powers with which the Archduke Charles is entrusted, the confidence which he is known to inspire, and the skill with which he is known to direct his troops, are further pledges of the success we anticipate. Even Russia after all the boasts of Bonaparte, that the emperor Alexander was entirely with him, either for peace or for war, will scarcely venture openly and directly to espouse the French interest. There is an opposition to it which hangs like a cloud over the head of the Autocrat in which he plainly reads that the fate of his father may be his own. It is only fear however that can restrain him; and this restraint may in some measure perhaps, be removed by the unfortunate revolution which has just taken place in Sweden. It certainly opens a new aspect of things in the North of Eu-

rope.

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sociability.

Jno. Jones,

Lexington.

Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sociability.

Scott County, 2d.

TAKES notice, that we, or either of us, will attend on the tenth day of July next, and continue until finished, at the dwelling house of William Hopkins, in the county of Montgomery, near the head of Flat creek, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony respecting a survey of one thousand acres, made for Robert Moore and Thomas Gooch, and from thence proceeded to the beginning corner of said Moore and Gooch's survey, proceed to as many corners of said survey as we or either of us shall think proper, and take the depositions of such witnesses as we or either of us shall think proper, to establish said one thousand acres survey, and perpetuate the same; and do such other things or acts as the law will authorise, for the purpose aforesaid.

Cobley Glover,

Thomas Gooch.

February 27th, 1809.

Taken up by John Montgomery, on Lane's run, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, fifteen or sixteen years old, no brands nor marks except a few saddle spots, a natural trotter, appraised

POETRY.

PATIENCE: A TALE.

(From the Sun.)

Twas at some country place a parson preaching,
The virtue of long suffering was teaching;
And so pathetically did exhort
His list'ning congregation, and, in short,
Discours'd so much of Job, and how he bore
With such exceeding pleasantry his woes,
Faith 'twas enough to make a man suppose
Job wish'd for more.

Meaning perhaps that since 'tis plain,
How needlessly we grieve at pain;
How would it be if a man
Purs'd a diff'rent plan,
And were to laugh, and treat the matter lightly;
And not, when tortur'd with the gout,
To make wry faces, roar and shout,
But look agreeable and sprightly.
'And pray, d'y'e think, my dearest life,'
Exclaim'd the Parson's wife,
As after them they sat
In courteous chad,
'That's it to man nature to endure.
The sad extremity of woe
That Job, you say, did undergo?
'Tis more than I could do, I'm sure.'

'My dear,' quoth he, 'this diffidence
Shows, let me tell you, great good sense;
A talent in your sex we seldom see;

And doubtless the remark is true
As far as it extends to you;

Though not, I think, to me.

'No woman, since the world began,
Could bear misfortune like a man.—
And in good truth, 'twixt you and me,
And that without much vanity,

I do conceive that I myself have shown,
That patience, and that strength of mind,
Were not entirely confid'd
To Job alone.'

Thus said the modest Priest, and would have said
much more;

But for the sudden op'ning of the door,
When out of breath, in stumps,

His clownish servant Numps,
With mouth wide open, on the Parson gazing—

Just like the wight

Who drew old Priam's curtain in the night,

To tell him Troy was blazing.

'Well, Numps, the master! speak! why look so
pale?

Has any thing gone wrong?' Quoth Numps, 'The
ale—'

'What!' cries the priest, 'the ale gone sour?'
(And then his phiz began to lower;)

'Turn'd sour! No, master, no,' replied the fellow;

'But just now as I went, d'y'e see,

To tilt the cask—a way roll'd he,

And all the liquor spilt about the cellar.'

The fact was, Numps a cask of she had staved:
Now n'thee tell me how the Priest behaved!

Did he pull off his wig, or tear his hair?

Or, like that silly fellow Job,
Throw ashes on his head, or rend his robe?

Say, how did he this dire misfortune bear?

As thus, in voice of pious resignation,
He to his man addressed this mildoration:

'May God confound thee, thou damn'd stupid
bear!'

(The best of Priests, you know, will sometimes
wear a—)

'What! you must meddle, must you,
With the barrel, and he cuts t'ye?

I wish thy paws were in the fire—Odd rot'em—
Get thee down stairs this instant, wretch,

Or, by the living God, I'll kick thy breech
From top to bottom.

'Nay, now, my dearest,' cried the Dame,
'Is this your patience? fie for shame!

I beg you'll recollect your text;

Job was not half so vext,

When he'd his sons and daughters to bewail.'

'Damn all his sons and daughters if you choose;

Answer me this, I say—Did Job ever lose

A barrel of such ale?

A FIEND IN HUMAN GUISE.

Never was justice more justly rendered,
Than to the monster whose cruelties
are narrated in the following short sketch
of his trial.

(From the New York American Citizen.)

AMOS BROAD.—At a special session of
the peace, held in this city, on Tuesday
the 23rd ult. Amos Broad and his wife were
tried on three separate indictments, for bea-
ting their female slave and her male child
but three years old. The trial is published
at large by Henry C. Southwick, No. 2,
Wall street, in a cheap pamphlet, and from this we condone the facts, which
were given in testimony, and will hereafter
copy the eloquent address, at length, of
Mr. Samson, as we find it against an
appeal to the court for mercy, and the
generous and manly arguments of Mr.
Wilkin, in behalf of the FIVE CHILDREN
of the arraigned.

The only apology that can be offered, if
one be at all necessary, for giving this pub-
licity to cruelties so refined and horrible,
is that the legitimate end of all legal pun-
ishment is example. To avoid repetition, I
will here remark, that Mrs. Broad the mother
of five children, sometimes confined at,
and at others added to the remorseless
cruelties her husband inflicted upon his
helpless slaves. The savage barbarities
were inflicted on the unfortunate mother for
years. The culprits were brought to jus-
tice by the humane and benevolent institu-
tion, the Manumission Society.

Betty the mother, was during an unknown
length of time, frequently locked up in a
garret, with her hands tied over her head
kept without food and whipped. When in
perfect health, Broad would make her swal-
low, for his sport, large doses of glasser
salt, and immediately order her to go into
the cistern to clean it.

When by accident, he fill'd the teapot
a little too full with water, he would order
her to bould out her hand and pour hot
water over it, coolly and cruelly obliterating—

'Am I not a good doctor to do doctor Ne-
groes?' Often did he strip her entirely
naked, in presence of his five children and
congenial wife, and compel her to go about the
house, kindle fires, &c. At other times
when quite naked, he would turn her out
into the yard in the coldest weather, when
snow was on the ground, and keep her there
half an hour at a time—the poor slave beg-
ging for her cloths, and admission into the
house. In this condition he would throw
bowls of water upon her—all this was done
in savage wantonness, for it was trifled that
Betty's character and conduct were good.

On Sarah, but three years old, the child
of Betty, many cruelties were practised—

Broad to pamper his infatuated appetite for
inhuman cruelty, would violently rub its

face upon the carpet, until the blood flowed!

He kicked the baby, knocked it down
repeatedly, and once threw it upon a bank
of snow. He kept a shop and made the
baby stand by the door in the coldest weather
and when tired with walking to and fro,
would not allow it to sit; but when nature
was exhausted, it would do so, he would
kick it; sometimes he would nip the infant's
ear, and at others lift her up by it. With
a kick, this monster has sent the baby acros
the shop!

With standing by the door the infant's
ankles became swelled; she was prodded
and crippled with kicking and bad treatment!

Mrs. Broad would add horsewhipping to
this diabolical usage; The little girl's
head was cut open by a knife which was
thrown at her, & Dr. Gamage, who was sent
for to dress it, was told it was occasioned by
a fall.

Before the jury pronounced a verdict
of guilty against Broad and his wife the
wretch to avert it, or if possible to mitigate
punishment, manumitted his slaves in open
court.

The virtuous and enlightened jury pro-
nounced them guilty, requested of the court
that the politic manumission should not be
overruled—Broad was sentenced to four
months imprisonment, including his wife,
and to a fine of \$1,250. The delicate
situation of Mrs. Broad freed her from
the sentence of confinement.

PATENT IMPENETRABLE STUCCO, OR CLEMENT.

A substitute for Slates, Tiles and Shingles,
to cover the roofs of houses and other
buildings, &c.

Its colour is of a dark and brilliant slate,
which is the prevailing tafte.

Should a house be on fire, and a brand
from it be lodged on the roof of an adjacent
buildings covered with this stucco, the brand
will not communicate fire to the roof.

There are a variety of valuable trees
which are only used for ornament, as for ex-
ample, lombardy poplar, which cannot, when
worked up withstand the changes of weather,
and likewise the gum, which must always
be confined to one element) the willow &c.
&c. All these might, by the aid of this stuc-
co, be a substitute in building, where the
oak, the pine, the cypres, the juniper, &c.
are used. In short it is (as expressed in the
patent) a substitute for shingles, and tiles;

but may be used for many other purposes.

The preparation of this composition may
be made throughout the year in any town
and on every farm and plantation, and there-
with cover any building, at the early cost of
one cent the square foot; but its application
can only properly have effect when put on
in serene weather from the spring to the fall.
The patentee labored under great disadvan-
tages in the experiments he had the hono-
to make in the presence of the honorable jus-
tices of the supreme court, as the stucco was
applied to the shingle in a very tempestu-
ous and stormy season, yet it did not fail.

These gentlemen who may be desirous of
obtaining the privilege from the patentee for
making and using impenetrable stucco for
any town, county, district, state, plantation
or farm, will be pleased to make application
to the inventor, P. P. Baltimore, or to his
agent, J. H. H. H. attorney at law, in the
city of Washington.—Letters post paid will
be attended to.

N. B. Printers throughout the United
States of America, who possess the no man
applauded amor patie, and who are the true
admirers and disciples of Drs. Faust and
Franklin, will give now and then an inflection
to the above in their valuable publications.

[Monitor.]

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county, con-
taining 662 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be
taken in part or whole payment.

The subscriber has also for sale, 6500 lbs
coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 bar-
rels Tannin Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with
any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's
tools, viz. Sash Plaies double and single, with
bricks and temples, Groving Plaies with and without
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench
Plaies, single and double ironed, Hallows and
Rounds, Moulding Plaies of every description,
Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halshead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following articles
in payment, via. Country sugar at 9d per pound,
Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per
gallon, ceutic Linen at the usual prices. Any
person availing themselves of the late legi-
slat, passed by the legislature of this state, can
expect no further indulgence than the law will
protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for
home manufacture.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, MARCH TERM, 1809.

Thomas Constan, complainant

against

Maxwell and Nathaniel Bowren,

In Chancery

Defendant

Not having entered his appear-
ance, according to law and the rules of this
court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth.—On motion of the com-
plainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that unless
the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next
June term, and answer the complainant's bill, the
same will be taken for confessed; and it is further
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some
authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John McKinney, Jr. c. w. c.

State of Kentucky,
WOODFORD CIRCUIT, 3rd March Term, 1809.

William Buford, complainant

against

James Speed, Andrew Cowen, John Wilson,
and David Dryden, Rheuallia Bledsoe
and Della Dryden, heirs and representa-
tives of William Dryden, deceased, de-
fendants

THE defendant John Wilson not having enter-
ed his appearance herein, according to law and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth.—On motion of the plaintiff
by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said
defendant appear here on the third day of our next
June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or, on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John McKinney, Jr. c. w. c.

State of Kentucky,
WOODFORD CIRCUIT, 3rd March Term, 1809.

James Lockett, complainant

against

John Watkins, and Lewis Young &

James Moss, executors of John

Watkins, deceased, defendants

THE defendant John Watkins not having enter-
ed his appearance herein, according to law and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth.—On motion of the plaintiff
by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said
defendant appear here on the third day of our next
June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or, on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John McKinney, Jr. c. w. c.

State of Kentucky,
WOODFORD CIRCUIT, 3rd April Term, 1809.

Edgar Houzer, complainant

against

Zachariah Toler, defendant

THIS day came the complainant, by his cou-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant Zachariah Toler is not an inhab-
itant of this commonwealth, and he having failed
to enter his appearance herein, according to law and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth.—Therefore, on motion of said plaintiff
by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendant,
Zachariah Toler do appear here on the third day of
our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill,
that the same shall be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some auth-
orized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John Bradford, C. M.

State of Kentucky,
CLARK CIRCUIT, 3rd May, 1809.

Samuel Toler, defendant

THIS day came the complainant, by his cou-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant Samuel Toler is not an inhab-
itant of this commonwealth, and he having failed
to enter his appearance herein, according to law and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth.—Therefore, on motion of said plaintiff
by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendant,
Samuel Toler do appear here on the third day of
our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill,
that the same shall be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some auth-
orized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,